

This booklet contains 12 printed pages.

Question Booklet No. :

311614

Question Booklet for TDP/TDP (Hons.) 6th Semester Exam., 2018

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND PLANNING**

Full Marks : 80 ]

(SOFT STUDY COURSE)

[ Time : 3 Hours

Question Booklet **SET No. : B**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

Read the following **INSTRUCTIONS** carefully :

1. Use black/blue dot pen only.
2. Fill in the particulars given below in this page.
3. Fill in the particulars (on the **Side 1**) of the OMR Answer Sheet as per Instructions contained in OMR Answer Sheet.
4. The **SET No.** of this Question Booklet is **B**. Write the SET No. at the specific space provided in the OMR Answer Sheet.
5. There are 80 (Eighty) questions in this Question Booklet, each carrying 1 (one) mark.
6. Each question or incomplete statement is followed by 4 (four) suggestive answers—[A], [B], [C] and [D] of which only **one** is correct. Mark the correct answer by darkening the appropriate circle.
7. Marking of **more than one** answer against any question will be treated as incorrect response and no mark shall be awarded.
8. **Any change in answer made or erased by using solid or liquid eraser will damage the OMR Answer Sheet resulting in rejection of the whole Answer Sheet by the computer. Therefore, do not change or erase once the answer is marked.**
9. No part of the Question Booklet shall be detached or defaced under any circumstances.
10. **Use of mobile phone, calculator, log table, compass, scale and any electronic gadget is strictly prohibited in the Examination Hall.**
11. **Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet must be returned to the Invigilator within 3 (three) Hours of the commencement of the examination.**
12. Adoption of unfair means in any form or violation of instruction as mentioned in Point No. 10 shall result into expulsion from the entire examination.
13. The candidate must ensure that the Question Booklet and OMR Answer Sheet are signed by the Invigilator.
14. **After opening the Question Booklet, check the total number of printed pages and report to the Invigilator in case of any discrepancy.**

Roll Number :

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OMR Answer  
Sheet No. :

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(As printed in the OMR Answer Sheet)

	Verified and found correct
Full Signature of the Candidate	Signature of the Invigilator with date

/880-B

SEAL



1. The Nationalization of Banks took place during

- [A] 2nd FYP
- [B] 3rd FYP
- [C] 4th FYP
- [D] 5th FYP

2. The difference between the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog is

- [A] North-East India is given priority
- [B] All the Chief Ministers of the States are included
- [C] Inclusion of foreign members
- [D] None of the above

3. Short-term problem involved in development planning process is

- [A] lack of proper planning
- [B] food crisis
- [C] refugee rehabilitation
- [D] Both [B] and [C]

4. Which Schedule of the Constitution deals with the disqualification of elected members on the ground of defection?

- [A] 8th
- [B] 9th
- [C] 10th
- [D] 11th

5. The Planning Commission of India is

- [A] a constitutional body
- [B] an independent and autonomous body
- [C] a statutory body
- [D] a non-statutory body

6. The Planning Commission of India was constituted in the year

- [A] 1942
- [B] 1947
- [C] 1950
- [D] 1955

7. A rolling plan refers to a plan which

- [A] does not change its target every year
- [B] changes its allocation every year
- [C] changes its allocation and target every year
- [D] changes only its target every year

8. Who is the author of the book, *Planned Economy for India*?

- [A] Dadabhai Naoroji
- [B] M. Visvesvaraya
- [C] Gunnar Myrdal
- [D] Joan Robbins



9. The National Development Council was constituted in

- [A] August 16, 1950
- [B] August 6, 1952
- [C] August 1, 1951
- [D] August 16, 1952

10. What is the meaning of 'State' in the Constitution of India?

- [A] Any territory recognized by the President of India
- [B] Any territory before commencement of Indian Constitution by the British Ruler
- [C] Any territory which government of the Dominion of India recognized
- [D] Both [B] and [C]

11. The aim of planning is

- [A] to control rising price level
- [B] to solve unemployment problem
- [C] rapid economic growth
- [D] democratic election

12. What is known as the 'Little India'?

- [A] Lity
- [B] Town
- [C] Village
- [D] State

13. Which of the following plannings is executed at the grassroots level?

- [A] Centralized Planning
- [B] Decentralized Planning
- [C] Fixed Planning
- [D] Imperative Planning

14. How many times Financial Emergency has been declared in India so far?

- [A] Once
- [B] Two times
- [C] Three times
- [D] Not even once

15. In the Union Government, Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

- [A] Lok Sabha
- [B] Parliament
- [C] Prime Minister
- [D] President

16. Which Article is related to equality before law?

- [A] Article 13
- [B] Article 14
- [C] Article 15
- [D] Article 16



17. From which country India borrowed the concept of Fundamental Duties?

- [A] Canada
- [B] USSR
- [C] Japan
- [D] America

18. The term 'rolling plan' was first used by

- [A] Dr. Manmohan Singh
- [B] Gunnar Myrdal
- [C] Amartya Sen
- [D] None of them

19. The concept of Hindu growth rate was given by

- [A] Mahalanobis
- [B] Debraj Ray
- [C] Raj Krishna
- [D] None of them

20. National Anthem of India was adopted in

- [A] 23rd January, 1950
- [B] 24th January, 1950
- [C] 25th January, 1950
- [D] 26th January, 1950

21. Industrial development was the priority of which Plan?

- [A] Fifth Five-Year Plan
- [B] Second Five-Year Plan
- [C] Third Five-Year Plan
- [D] First Five-Year Plan

22. Second Five-Year Plan was based on which economic model?

- [A] Harrod-Domar model
- [B] Mahalanobis Model
- [C] Big Push Theory
- [D] Gandhian Model

23. Under NITI Aayog, State Governments are expected to

- [A] play more significant role
- [B] be limited to National Development Council
- [C] accept any decision taken by NITI Aayog
- [D] None of the above

24. Structural planning means

- [A] changing existing institutions and creating new ones
- [B] fixing flexible targets
- [C] centralized planning
- [D] All of the above



25. Who is the present Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog?

- [A] Dr. Rajiv Kumar
- [B] Narendra Modi
- [C] Amitabh Kant
- [D] None of them

26. Which Five-Year Plan had adopted 'Removal of Poverty' as its foremost objective?

- [A] Second
- [B] Third
- [C] Fourth
- [D] Sixth

27. The economic liberalization was introduced in

- [A] 1991
- [B] 1990
- [C] 1985
- [D] 1988

28. What is the full form of DDP?

- [A] Departmental District Plan
- [B] District Department Plan
- [C] District Development Plan
- [D] None of the above

29. A Rolling Plan is a plan for

- [A] one year
- [B] two years
- [C] three years
- [D] five years

30. Who presides over the National Development Council of India?

- [A] Chairman of the Planning Commission of India
- [B] Prime Minister of India
- [C] Finance Minister of India
- [D] Vice-President of India

31. The fundamental duties of the Indian citizens was taken from the article of

- [A] Part IV (A)
- [B] Part IV (B)
- [C] Part V (A)
- [D] Part V (B)

32. The first State to start Panchayat Raj Institution is

- [A] Tripura
- [B] Assam
- [C] Karnataka
- [D] Rajasthan



**33.** Who is Ex officio Chairman of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council of India?

- [A] The Prime Minister
- [B] The President
- [C] The Finance Minister
- [D] The Vice-President

**34.** Absolute poverty means

- [A] poverty in terms of absolute number of people
- [B] poverty in terms of the basic minimum calorie requirements
- [C] poverty in terms of the prevailing price level
- [D] poverty in terms of the absolute level of unemployment

**35.** What was the fundamental feature of the 'Gandhian Plan'?

- [A] Heavy and basic industries
- [B] Small and Cottage industries
- [C] Growth of Service industries
- [D] Balanced growth

**36.** Planning in India derives its objectives from

- [A] Fundamental Rights
- [B] Fundamental Duties
- [C] Directive Principles of State Policy
- [D] Preamble

**37.** The main objective of First Five-Year Plan was

- [A] industrial growth
- [B] agricultural growth
- [C] self-reliance
- [D] economic growth

**38.** During which Five-Year Plans were special 'target group' or 'target area' schemes launched?

- [A] First and Second
- [B] Fourth and Fifth
- [C] Sixth and Seventh
- [D] Ninth and Tenth

**39.** During which Plan was the development of women first considered as a separate issue?

- [A] Fourth Five-Year Plan
- [B] Sixth Five-Year Plan
- [C] Eleventh Five-Year Plan
- [D] First Five-Year Plan

**40.** During which Plan was the reproductive and child health programme introduced?

- [A] Seventh Plan
- [B] Eighth Plan
- [C] Ninth Plan
- [D] Tenth Plan



41. The Constituent Assembly was set up according to

- [A] the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- [B] the Independence Act, 1947
- [C] the Government of India Act, 1935
- [D] the Indian Council Act, 1909

42. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to complete the Constitution of India?

- [A] 2 years 11 months and 15 days
- [B] 3 years 11 months and 16 days
- [C] 1 year 10 months and 17 days
- [D] 2 years 11 months and 18 days

43. Who is known as the sculptor of the Constitution of India?

- [A] Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- [B] V. V. Giri
- [C] Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- [D] Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

44. India is a democratic republic, because

- [A] there is independence of judiciary
- [B] the Head of the State is elected by the people
- [C] there is distribution of powers between the Centre and the States
- [D] there is Parliamentary supremacy

45. The Indian Constitution is

- [A] Quasi-Federal
- [B] Unitary
- [C] Presidential
- [D] Federal

46. Who was the last British Governor-General who addressed the Constituent Assembly?

- [A] Lord Attlee
- [B] Lord Mountbatten
- [C] Lord Bentinck
- [D] None of them

47. In the Parliament of India, the Upper House is known as the

- [A] Lok Sabha
- [B] Rajya Sabha
- [C] Legislative Assembly
- [D] Legislative Council

48. How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India?

- [A] 10
- [B] 12
- [C] 14
- [D] 15



49. Which one of the following dealt with the subject of Local Self-Government?

- [A] Balwantrai Mehta Committee
- [B] Kothari Commission
- [C] Veerappa Moily Committee
- [D] Venkatachalam Commission

50. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right?

- [A] Right to Equality
- [B] Right to Constitutional Remedies
- [C] Right to Property
- [D] Right to Freedom

51. Article 21(a) of the Indian Constitution represents

- [A] Right to life
- [B] Right to education
- [C] Right to freedom
- [D] Right to property

52. How many fundamental duties does the Constitution of India provide for the citizens of India at present?

- [A] 9
- [B] 10
- [C] 11
- [D] 12

53. Which Part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)?

- [A] Part—III
- [B] Part—IV
- [C] Part—IV(A)
- [D] Part—V

54. Who is the Chairman of the Inter-State Council?

- [A] Prime Minister
- [B] President
- [C] Parliament
- [D] Governor

55. How many items are there at present in the Union List?

- [A] 102
- [B] 100
- [C] 61
- [D] 52

56. A Money Bill can be introduced only in the

- [A] Rajya Sabha
- [B] Lok Sabha
- [C] Supreme Court
- [D] High Court



57. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India?

- [A] The Prime Minister
- [B] The Vice President
- [C] The Chief Justice of the High Court
- [D] The Judges of the Supreme Court

58. The Governor of a State is appointed by the

- [A] President
- [B] Chief Minister
- [C] Chief Justice
- [D] None of them

59. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at

- [A] 552
- [B] 550
- [C] 250
- [D] 545

60. When was the TTAADC set up under the 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- [A] 1st April, 1982
- [B] 1st April, 1983
- [C] 1st April, 1984
- [D] 1st April, 1985

61. NITI Aayog came into effect from

- [A] 1st March, 2015
- [B] 1st April, 2015
- [C] 1st January, 2015
- [D] 25th December, 2014

62. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Bill (1992) is related to

- [A] rural local self-government
- [B] urban local self-government
- [C] Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council
- [D] None of the above

63. How many village Panchayats are there in Tripura?

- [A] 528
- [B] 591
- [C] 527
- [D] 555

64. When was the Tenth Five-Year Plan introduced?

- [A] 1st April 2002
- [B] 1st April 2003
- [C] 1st April 2004
- [D] None of the above



73. Who prepares the annual budget of the Municipal Corporation?

- [A] Chief Minister
- [B] Mayor
- [C] Deputy Mayor
- [D] Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation

74. The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation is called

- [A] Mayor
- [B] Deputy Mayor
- [C] Commissioner
- [D] Chief Minister

75. Panchayati Raj system is based on

- [A] community development
- [B] corporate responsibility
- [C] democratic decentralization
- [D] political education

76. The Committee for formulating the framework of restructuring railways was

- [A] Dinesh Goswami Committee
- [B] Jain Committee
- [C] Venkatachelliah Committee
- [D] Rakesh Mohan Committee

77. Which one of the following pair of words was incorporated in the Preamble to the Constitution through an amendment of 1976?

- [A] Socialist and Secular
- [B] Secular and Democratic
- [C] Socialist and Republic
- [D] None of the above

78. The minimum age for a person to be elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha is

- [A] 25
- [B] 30
- [C] 35
- [D] No fixed age

79. Which Article mentioned that the Supreme Court of India is the highest Judicial authority of the nation?

- [A] Article 121
- [B] Article 122
- [C] Article 123
- [D] Article 124

80. The Chairman of the National Development Council is the

- [A] President
- [B] Vice President
- [C] Prime Minister
- [D] Speaker